

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MAY 2, 1865.

NO. 452.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
is published every Tuesday and Friday,
by
A. G. HODGES & CO.
at **FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM**, payable
in advance.
Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the
newspapers published in the west.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.
Residence on Washington Street, next House to
Episcopal Church,
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion,
Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth
performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.
He would ask the particular attention of those
wanting artificial Teeth to the different styles
which are now being made, and which are giving
perfect satisfaction. He keeps at all times, a
large assortment from which to select, thereby
enabling him to suit each patient with the price,
shade and size Teeth which they may require.
All operations performed in the best style, and
prices as moderate as the style of work will admit
of.

Gold! Gold!
OLD GOLD of every description bought, for
which the highest price is paid in Cash.
Frankfort, April 11, 1865-4f.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MAR-
SHAL General's Office, Washington, D. C.,
April 11, 1865.

Circular No. 6.—In conformity with the Pro-
clamation of the President herewith published, all
soldiers and employees of this Bureau are instructed
to give prompt attention to the receiving and
forwarding of such deserters as present themselves
in accordance with its provisions.

"BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMER-
ICA:

"A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas the twenty-first section of the act
of Congress, approved on the instant, entitled
'An act to amend the several acts heretofore
passed to provide for the enrolling and calling
out the national forces, and for other purposes,'
requires that in addition to the other lawful pen-
alties of the crime of desertion from the mili-
tary or naval service, all persons who have desert-
ed from the military or naval service of the United
States who shall not return to said service, or re-
port themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty
days after the proclamation hereinafter men-
tioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily
relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizen-
ship and their rights to become citizens, and such
deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any
office of trust or profit under the United States,
or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof;

and all persons who shall hereafter desert the
military or naval service, and all persons who,
being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction
of the district in which he is enrolled, or go be-
yond the limits of the United States with intent
to avoid any draft in the military or naval service,
duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of
this section. And the President is hereby author-
ized and required forthwith, on the passage of
this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth
the provisions of this section, in which proclama-
tion the President is requested to notify all des-
erters returning within sixty days, as aforesaid,
that they shall be pardoned on condition of re-
turning to their regiments and companies, and
such other organizations as they may be assigned
to, until they shall have served for a period of
time equal to their original term of enlistment.

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, **ABRAHAM
LINCOLN**, President of the United States, do hereby
this my Proclamation, as required by said
act, ordering and requiring all deserters to re-
turn to their proper posts; and I do hereby
notify them that all deserters who shall, within
sixty days from the date of this proclamation,
viz: on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, re-
turn to service, or report themselves to a Pro-
vost Marshal, shall be pardoned, on condition
that they return to their regiments and compa-
nies, or to such other organizations as they
may be assigned to, and serve the remain-
der of their original terms of enlistment, and,
in addition thereto, a period equal to the time lost
by desertion.

"IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand and
caused the seal of the United States to be
affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington,
this eleventh day of March, in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five,
and of the Independence of the United States
the 89th.

"By the President:

"**WILLIAM H. SEWARD,**
Secretary of State."

The records and returns of such deserters will
be made up in the same manner as is provided
for in other cases by existing regulations, except
that it will be noted on the book of deserters
retained opposite the name of the deserter, the fact
of his having voluntarily surrendered himself in
conformity with the President's Proclamation;
and the number thus surrendering themselves to
be separately stated on the report to this office.
The Secretary of War directs that no reward
be paid for the arrest of deserters who may be
arrested subsequent to the receipt of this order
by the District Provost Marshals.

Official: **JAS. B. FRY,**
Pro. Mar. Gen.

W. H. SIDELL,
Lieut. Col. 10th U. S. I. and A. A. P. M. G. for
Ky.
March 21, 1864.—sw6t.

FOR SALE.

MY thorough-bred Race Stallion, **BOE JOHN-**
SON. He was sired by Boston, dam Lux,
by Wagner, out of Battery, by Sumpter, out of
a Buzzard mare.

I have also other Thorough bred Stock, both
young and old, which I will sell low for cash.
April 4-3t. **V. M. FLOURNOY.**

*Frankfort Commonwealth open three times
and send account to this office for payment.—Oha.
& Rep.

NOTICE.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY,
Frankfort, March 23, 1865.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of
this Bank, will be held at their Banking
House in Frankfort, on Monday the first day of
May next, at 10 o'clock, when seven Directors
for the principal Bank, and a like number for
each of the Branches will be elected.

By order of the Board **J. B. TEMPLE,**
March 23-td. Cashier.

Franklin and Owen Turnpike Co.

THERE will be a meeting of the Stock Hold-
ers of this Company, in Frankfort, at the
store of S. C. Bull, on the third Saturday of
April (15th), at 2 1/2 past 2 o'clock, for the pur-
pose of electing a President and four Directors to
serve during the coming year. Business of im-
portance demands a full meeting of the Stock
Holders.

S. C. BULL,
March 14, 1865-td. Treasurer.

MISCELLANY.

The assassins, or some one in the plot
with them, understanding that a lady actress
was to sing the following song at one of the
Washington theatres, warned her against
doing so, by an anonymous letter. The warn-
ing contained a threat against her life in case
she failed to heed it:

Sherman's March to the Sea.

Our camp fires shone bright on the mountains
That frowned on the river below,
While we stood by our guns in the morning
And eagerly watched for the foe—
When a hero came out from the darkness
That hung over mountain and tree,
And shouted "Boys up and be ready,
For Sherman will march for the sea."

Then cheer upon cheer for bold Sherman
Went up from each valley and glen,
And the bugles re-echoed the music
That came from the lips of the men.
For we knew that the stars of our banners
More bright in their splendor would be,
And that blessings from Northland would greet
Us When Sherman marched down to the sea.

Then forward, boys, forward to the battle,
We marched on our wearisome way,
And we stormed the wild hills of Resaca,
—God bless those who fell on that day—
Then Kennesaw frowned in all its glory,
Frowned down on the flag of the free,
But the East and the West bore our standards,
And Sherman marched on to the sea.

Still onward we pressed, till our banners
Swept from Atlanta's grim walls,
And the blood of the patriot dampened
The soil where the traitor flag falls;
But we paused not to weep for the fallen,
Who slept by each river and tree;
Yet we twined them a wreath of the laurel,
As Sherman marched down to the sea.

O, proud was our army that morning
That stood where the pine darkly towers,
When Sherman said "Boys, you are weary,
To day fair Savannah is ours."
Then sang we a song for our chieftain
That echoed o'er river and sea,
And the stars in our banners shone brighter
When Sherman marched down to the sea.

How Geo. Neumark Sung his Hymn
for the Church of Christ.

[CONCLUDED.]

As he rushed out into the night he
stumbled against a man who seemed to
have been listening to the music at the
door.

"Pardon me, sir, but may I ask if it was
you who played and sung so beautifully
just now?"

"Yes," said Neumark hurriedly and
pushed on.

The stranger seized hold of his cloak—
"Pardon me, I am but a poor man, but that
hymn you sung has gone through my very
soul. Could you tell me, perhaps, where I
might get a copy? I am only a servant,
but I would give it for to get this hymn—
that was just written, I do believe, for
myself."

"O, fool friend," replied Neumark,
gently, "I will willingly fulfill your wish
without the florin. May I ask who you are?"

"John Gutig, at your service, and in the
house of the Swedish Ambassador, Baron
Von Rosenkrantz."

"Well, come early to-morrow morning.
My name is George Neumark, and you will
find me at Mistress Johansson's, in the
Crooked Lane. Good night."

One morning, about a week after this,
Gutig paid a second visit to Mistress
Johansson's. Neumark received him kind-
ly.

"Perhaps you will think what I am going
to say foolish; but I have prayed over it the
whole night, and I hope I may make so
bold—"

"What? Is it a second copy of the
hymn; of course you may have it with
pleasure."

"No, no, sir; it is not that; I have the
copy you gave me in my Bible, to keep it
better; though it were lost, I think I have
it as well off as the Lord's Prayer and the
Credo. But yesterday—you won't take it
ill?"

"Never mind; go on."

"Well, sir, the Ambassador had a secreta-
ry that wrote all his letters. Yesterday
he suddenly left the house, why no one
knew, but we believe that the master found
him in default, and laid him easily off. Yes-
terday evening as I saw my lord to bed, he
said to me, 'Now that Mr. Secretary is gone,
I know not where to look for as clever a
one.' Somehow your name came into my
mind, for the secretary lives in the house,
and is entertained at the table, and has a
hundred crowns a year, paid down. So I
said, 'My lord, I know some one—'

"You!" he cried, and laughed; "have you a
secretary among your friends?" "No, my
lord," said I; "though I know him, I am
much too humble to have him for friend or
an acquaintance." So, to make a long story
short, sir, I told him all—"

"Ah!" interrupted Neumark. "And that
you made my acquaintance on the doorstep
of Nathan Hirsch, the Jew pawnbroker,
where I was pledging my violin?"

"Yes, all that," replied Gutig; "and if I
have done wrong I am very sorry; only my
heart was so full. My lord was not offend-
ed, but he was bringing your hymn, to see how
you wrote it, and he said it was good; and
the young man would come at once, I would
see, perhaps he might do. I was uneasy
afterward lest you might be hurt, sir; and
between that and wishing you might be se-
cretary, I could scarcely wait for the morn-
ing. The Ambassador likes an early visit,
and it you would pardon me sir, and think
well of it, you might go to him at once."

Neumark instead of answering, walked up
and down the room. "Yes," he said to him-
self, "the Lord's ways are surely wonderful.
They that trust in the Lord shall not want
for any good thing." Then turning to the
servant, "God reward you for what you have
done. I shall go with you."

The Ambassador received him kindly.

"You are a poet; I see by these verses.
Do you compose hymns only?"

"Of the poor," said Neumark, after a mo-

ment's pause, "it is written, 'theirs is the
kingdom of heaven.' I never knew any one
who was rich and enjoyed this world that had
written a hymn. It is the cross that press-
es such music out of us."

The Ambassador looked surprised, but not
displeased. "You certainly do not flatter
us," he said. "But, young man, your experi-
ence is but narrow. Yet you might remem-
ber that our King Gustavus Adolphus,
though he lived in the state and glory of the
throne, not only composed, but sung and
played a right noble Christian hymn. How-
ever, you are poor, very poor if my servant's
account be correct. Has poverty made you
curse your life?"

"I thank the Lord, never, thought I have
been near it. But he always kept the true
peace in my heart. Moreover, the Lord
said, 'The poor ye have always; and an-
other time he called them blessed; and was
himself poor for our sakes, and commanded
the gospel to be preached to the poor; and
the very poor, as the Apostle says, may yet
make many rich. It is not so hard, after all,
to be reconciled with poverty.'"

"Callantly answered like a man of faith.
We may have opportunity to speak of that
again. I hear that you could find papers that
require a knowledge of jurisprudence and
politics."

"If your grace would try me, I would at-
tempt it."

"Well, then, take these papers and read
them through. They contain inquiries from
Chancellor Oxenstierna, and the answers I
have been able to procure. Bring me a di-
gest of the whole. You may take your own
time, and when you are ready knock at the
next door."

Neumark left the hotel of the Ambassa-
dor that evening with a radiant face, and as
he walked quickly through the streets,
talked with himself, while a smile stole
across his lips. "Yes, yes; leave God to or-
der all thy ways."

It was to Jew Nathan's that he took his
way.

"Give me my violoncello," he cried.

"Here are the five and twenty shillings and
a half a crown more. You need not be so
amazed. I know you well. You took ad-
vantage of my poverty, and had I been an
hour beyond the fortnight you would have
pocketed the five pounds. Still, I thank
you for the five-and-twenty shillings; but
for them I must have left Hamburg a beg-
gar. Nor can I feel that you did anything
yourself, but were simply an instrument in
the hand of God. You know nothing of
the joy that a Christian has in saving another,
so I pay you in what coin you like best,
an extra half crown. Here are the one
pound seven and sixpence in hard money.
Only remember this—

"Who trusts in God's unchanging love,
Builds on a rock that none can move."

Seizing his violoncello in triumph, Neumark
swept home with a happy step, never
pausing till he reached his room, sat
down, and began to play with such a heav-
ily sweetness that Mistress Johansson
rushed in upon him with a storm of ques-
tions, all of which he bore unheeding, and
played and sang till his landlady scarce
knew if she was in heaven or on earth.

"Are you there, good Mistress Johans-
sen?" he said, when he had finished. "Well,
perhaps you will do me the kindness to call
in as many people as there are in the house
and in the street. Bring them all in, and I
will sing you a hymn that you never heard
before. For I am the happiest man in Ham-
burg. Go, dear woman; go bring me a con-
gregation, and I will preach them a sermon
on my violoncello."

In a few minutes the room was full. Then
Neumark seized his bow, played a bar or
two, opened his mouth and sang:

"Leave God to order all thy ways,
And hope in Him, whatever betide;
Thou'lt find Him in the evil day,
Of all succour strength and guide.

Who trusts in God's unchanging love,
Builds on the rock that none can move.

"What can these anxious cares avail,
These never ceasing moans and sighs?
What can it help us to bemoan
Each painful moment as it flies?
Our crosses and trials do but press
The heavier for our bitterness.

"Only your restless heart keep still,
And wait in cheerful hope, content
To take what'er His gracious will,
His all discerning love hath sent;
Nor doubt our inmost wants are known
To Him who enos us for His own.

"He knows when joy's heart beats best,
He sends them as He sees it meet;
When thou hast borne its fiery test,
And now are freed from all deceit,
He comes to thee with all unguessed,
And makes thee own His loving care."

Hero the singer stopped, for his voice
trembled and the tears ran down his cheeks.
The little audience stood fixed in silent sym-
pathy; but at last Mistress Johansson
could contain herself no longer.

"Dear, dear sir," she began, drying
her eyes with her apron, for there was not a
dry cheek in the crowd, "that is all like as
if I sat in Church, and forgot all my care,
and thought of God in heaven and Christ
upon the cross. How has it all come about?
You were so downcast this morning, and
now you make my heart leap with joy. Has
God been helping you?"

"Yes, that He has, my dear gracious God
and Father! All my need is over. Only
think, I am Secretary to the Swedish Am-
bassador here in Hamburg, have a hundred
crowns a year; and to complete my happi-
ness he gave me five-and-twenty crowns in
hand, so that I have redeemed my poor vi-
olin. Is not the Lord our God a wonderful
and gracious God? Yes, yes, my good peo-
ple, be sure of this—

"Who trusts in God's unchanging love,
Builds on the rock that none can move."

"And this beautiful hymn, where did you
find it, sir, if I may be so bold? For I know
all the hymn book by heart, but not this.
Did you make it yourself?"

"I? Well, yes, I am the instrument—the
harp, but God swept the strings. All I know
was this, 'Who trusts in God's unchanging
love,' these words lay like a soft burden on
my heart. I went over them again and
again, and so they shaped themselves into
this song. How, I cannot tell. I began to
sing and pray for joy, and my soul blessed

the Lord, and word followed word like water
from a fountain. Stop," he cried, "listen once
more—"

"Nor in the heat of pain and strife,
Think God hath cast thee off unheard;
Nor that the man whose prosperous life
Thou enviest, is of Him preferred:
Time passes and much change doth bring,
And sets a bond to everything."

"All are alike before His face;
'Tis easy to our God Most High
To make the rich man poor and base,
To give the poor man wealth and joy.
True wonders still of Him are wrought,
Who setteth up and brings to naught."

Sing, pray, and swerve not from His ways,
But do thine own part faithfully;
Trust the rich promise of His grace,
So shall it be fulfilled unto thee;
God never yet forsook at need
The soul that trusted Him indeed."

When he ceased for the second time, he
was so much moved that he put away the
violoncello in a corner, and the little audi-
ence quietly dispersed.

So in the story of one of the most beau-
tiful of all the German hymns—one of those
which has preached the truest sermon to
troubled and despairing hearts. After two
years Baron Von Rosenkrantz procured his
secretary the post of Librarian of the Ar-
chives at Weimar, and there he peacefully
lived in his sixty-first year. He wrote much,
verses indeed almost innumerable, possibly
to be read at Weimar still, by such Dry-
adasts as care to look. But the legacy that
he left to the church was the hymn that the
simple hearted man played when God gave
him back his beloved "Viola di Gamba."
—*Sunday Magazine*

Progress of the Funeral Train.—Beau-
tiful Incident at York, Penn.

Just at dusk we reached York, entering
the town amid the tolling of bells. The
buildings are draped, and the citizens crowd-
ing one another down to the very rail over
which our iron horse seems to find his way.
We halt at the depot to find thousands of
people with uncovered heads in the rain.

A brass band from the United States Hospi-
tal plays a mournful dirge. Dr. Mintzer's
company are so ranged along the track as to
keep the way clear. The bells all over the
city toll, and minute guns from the hill side
add to the impressiveness of the occasion.
While we are taking in water the crowd
open a passage from the station, and a half
dozen ladies in black came through to the
cars.

Gens. Townsend and McCollum meet
them, and in a moment a soldier brings
down a large vial, around which is a
wreath of white roses, carnations, and the
most delicate and fragrant exotics. In the
wreath is a flag, the blue field made of vi-
olet, the stars of white violets, and the red
stripes of geraniums, making one of the
most beautiful natural pictures ever prepa-
red for such an occasion.

The ladies of York sent it, and General
McCollum, broke over his rules and allowed
them to enter the sacred car. They car-
ried it to the coffin and as the tears chased
one another down their fair cheeks, they
left it upon the cold bier. Not a word was
spoken. There were half a dozen present
who had gone in with them, but no dry eyes
came out.

The fragrance from these violets seemed
like incense from Heaven. A neat tribute,
plain but coming from the heart, will weigh
against the costly decorations of the million-
aire. A starry flag of violets laid upon the
coffin by the ladies of York. Old men, tot-
tering to their graves, with rain pattering
upon their bald heads, and wounded soldiers
huddled to the roadside to show their love
for him who sleeps before them; old women
sobbed as though they had lost their first
born, fair maidens brushed away the tears,
and men hold up their little ones to see the
car that contains the remains of the people's
friend. "He was crucified for us!" exclaims
an aged colored man, but the shrill whistle
sounds, and we leave a scene that can never
be forgotten by those who witnessed it.—
—*Phil. Enquirer.*

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

THE following Dividends have been declared
payable April 29, to Shareholders of record
April 22, 1865:

Briggs Gold Company,

Tenth Dividend.....Three Dollars per Share.

McKinley Oil Company,

Seventh Dividend.....Four per Cent.

Clifton Petroleum Company,

Third Dividend.....One and a half per Cent.

Fountain Petroleum Company,

Third Dividend.....Three per Cent.

Deven Oil Company,

First Dividend.....Three per Cent.

Loomis Oil Company,

First Dividend.....Three per Cent.

Transfer Books closed from April 22, to 30.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

No. 81 John-st., New York.

April 25-1w.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.

BANK NOTE

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.

Also, engraved in a style corresponding in excel-
lence with that of Bank Notes—

RAILROAD, STATE AND COUNTY BONDS

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, CHECKS,
Drafts, Certificates of Stock and Deposits, Prom-
issory Notes, Bill and Letter Heads, Vis-
iting and Professional Cards, No-
tarial, County and Hand
Seals, Etc., Etc.

Constantly on hand, Bank Note Paper, made
to order, superior quality.

The above office is under the supervision of
GEORGE T. JONES.

S. E. Cor. of Fourth and Main Sts., Cin.
March 31, 1865-3m.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR STORE!

MRS. M. A. KETCHUM
CONTINUES to manufacture
HAIR JEWELRY
of all styles, from latest patterns; such as Breast
Pins, Bar Drops, Watch Chains, Finger Rings
and Charms.

Also, manufactures and keeps constantly on
hand, Switches, Side Braids, Curls, Waterfalls,
Bows, etc. Braids from \$5 to \$15. Bows from
\$5 to \$7. Curls from \$5 to \$12.

Any one sending a sample of hair they wish
matched, and the price of any of the above ar-
ticles, can have them sent by express, or mail,
and if they do not suit can return them by pay-
ing return express.

Also keeps

PERFUMERY
of all kinds. Soaps, Ivory and Shell Tucking
Combs, Madam Damore's Skirt Elevators and
Corsets.

Rooms on Main Street, opposite the
Christian Church.

LXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

Dec. 2, 1864-sw4m.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT

Mary C. Gore's Executor, Plaintiff, vs. In Equity,
Mary C. Gore's Heirs, Defendants.

BY the order of the Franklin Circuit Court,
made in this cause at the February term,
1865, the same has been referred to me to as-
certain the estate which came to the hands of the
Executor, the amount of debts paid and to be
paid to him, what disposition has been made of
the slaves set free, and such other matters touch-
ing said estate, as will show the amounts to be
divided amongst the devisees and heirs. Also to
ascertain how many heirs and devisees are
entitled to an interest in said estate and what
will be the interest of each, or each set.

The Executor will make his exhibit and settle-
ment, and parties interested present their proof
in time to enable me to report to the June term,
1865, of said court.

March 24, 1865.

G. W. GWIN, Master Commissioner.

T. N. LINDSEY, Attorney.

March 25-wm.

HEAD-QUARTERS NATIONAL LEGION,

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Frankfort Ky., March 30, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS

No. 1.

Having been appointed and commissioned
by his Excellency, the Governor, Inspector Gen-
eral for the State of Kentucky, and having enter-
ed upon the discharge of the duties of the same,
with my Headquarters at Frankfort, Ky., all com-
munications in regard to the organization of the
Enrolled Militia, and of companies of Active
Militia in each regimental district, to form the
Kentucky National Legion, will be addressed to
these Headquarters.

11. An act of the Legislature to organize and
discipline the Militia of Kentucky, approved
March 4, 1865

May 25, 1964 π&(wly)-325

THE COMMONWEALTH

FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY.....MAY 2, 1865

Proclamation

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Frankfort, April 21, 1865.

In view of the sad calamity which has fallen upon our country by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States of America, it becomes us as a people to humble ourselves before a Merciful God, and pray Him that the sin of our people, which has culminated in such great crime, be forgiven, and we purged from our iniquity, and be again restored to His favor, and to peace and unity amongst ourselves.

For this purpose, Thursday, the 25th day of May, 1865, is hereby appointed as a day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer.

On that day the people of Kentucky are invoked to suspend all secular business, and at the usual hour of service, attend their respective places of worship, and engage in the solemn and earnest observance of the day as one for humiliation before God, and prayer for His forgiving mercy and sustaining grace, in this our day of affliction.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By my direction the Acting Secretary of State, in a notice to the public on the 17th of April, requested the various religious denominations to assemble on the 19th of April, on the occasion of the obsequies of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, late President of the United States, and to observe the same with appropriate ceremonies; and

WHEREAS, Our country has become one great house of mourning, where the head of the family has been taken away; and believing that a special period should be assigned for again humbling ourselves before Almighty God, in order that the bereavement may be sanctified to the nation, I now, therefore, in order to mitigate grief on earth, which can only be assuaged by communion with the Father in heaven, and in compliance with the views of Senators and Representatives in Congress, communicated to me by a resolution adopted at the National Capitol, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby appoint THURSDAY, MAY 25th, NEXT, to be observed wherever, in the United States, the flag of our country may be respected, as a day of humiliation and mourning, and recommend my fellow-citizens then to assemble in their respective places of worship; there to unite in solemn service to Almighty God in the memory of the good man who has been removed so that all shall be occupied at the same time in contemplation of his virtues and sorrow for his sudden and violent end.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at Washington, April 25, A. D. 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 89th.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.
By the President,
W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

[President Johnson has, since the above was issued, changed the date to the 1st of June.]

Review of News.

The funeral train of the late President reached Indianapolis at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. The reception there was one of the most beautiful and appropriate that it has yet received. Deep and heartfelt mourning pervaded the many thousands assembled to do reverence to the honored dead. At Indianapolis the funeral escort was joined by Gov. Bramlette and the Kentucky delegation, who will accompany the remains to Springfield. The cortege left Indianapolis at 12 o'clock on Sunday night for Chicago. We have still to record the marks of affection and respect everywhere manifested on the route through the country. At every station, even through the night and the rains, the people were assembled to do honor to the dead and to testify to their great grief for their own and the nation's loss. All have loved him and are now mourning because they shall never see his face again. The final ceremonies will take place at Springfield on Thursday next, at which time the body of our late Chief Magistrate will be committed to the grave.

Gen. Grant announces that on Wednesday, April 26th, Gen. Johnston surrendered his entire army to Gen. Sherman, on the same terms agreed upon between Generals Grant and Lee. The force surrendered embraces the Army of Tennessee and of North Carolina, under Bragg; the Army of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, under Hardee; and the Georgia Militia, under Howell Cobb. Sixty-six general officers are surrendered, as follows: three full Generals, five Lieut. Generals, twenty Major Generals, and thirty-eight Brigadier Generals.

Gen. Dick Taylor's Army is about broken up. The General made his escape from Selma when it was captured by the Federal forces, in a steamboat. Several of his officers, among them Forrest, eluded capture in the darkness and took to the swamps. Among the prisoners captured were 150 officers. The only army now remaining is the one under Kirby Smith. That will soon be attended to.

On Saturday last, 105 officers and 1000 men, all of Morgan's old command, surrendered to Gen. Holston at Mt. Sterling, in this State. 1200 rebels surrendered at other points to Gen. Holston's troops. This clears Eastern Kentucky of the rebel marauders. Secretary Seward is rapidly regaining his strength, and is now able to ride out every day. There is also a marked improvement in the condition of his son, Fred. Seward.

Justice and Mercy.

There seems to exist in the minds of many an idea that these two attributes are at direct antagonism with each other. Justice cannot be rigorously exercised without shutting mercy from view, and mercy cannot exercise its works of love without de-throning justice. Yet in Him in whom both these attributes are found in infinite perfection, they work in eternal harmony and in both love appears. And it is He who has said "Whosoever sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed," and who has commanded the punishment of the guilty. In these commands there is a perfect blending of justice and mercy—justice is seen rebuking and condemning crime and punishing the criminal; mercy is seen shielding the innocent from the influence of crime and from the evil doings of the criminal. Justice looks beyond the mere individual to the many and acts for their good. So justice inexorably meted out to the criminal may become mercy to the State, or as President Johnson has well said, "Mercy to individuals is not mercy to the State." It is this principle that has always required the punishment of treason. The traitor embraces in his crime the transgression of every law of God and man and the infliction upon society of the most terrible wrongs and sufferings it can endure. Hence his punishment has in all ages been the most severe that can be inflicted upon man—a punishment required by that higher law which mankind must obey. In the case of the rebellion which has covered our land with crime and deluged it with blood, the welfare of society and the stability of our Government demand the punishment of the traitors who have incited and led the rebellion. In reply to this the objection is urged "Who are the leaders?" They are well known. It is needless to enumerate them. They who sat in the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan and in the Congress of the United States, and who held high offices of profit and trust under its Government, while at the same time they were engaged in brewing treason against that Government, are well known and are known, too, as the leaders in this rebellion. Without their direct influence and control—yes, without their command rebellion would not have raised its bloody hand and covered our land with mourning. Forgiving them, we expose our country to the same dangers and sufferings in the future. These will always be dangerous men in the community—more so now, since their defeat, than ever. The traitors of our prisoners, the assassins of our President are not men to appreciate nor be softened by the exercise of mercy. And their punishment will deter others from following their example. Traitors will not be found so numerous in high places hereafter, if they know that the penalty shall be death and infamy. "All that a man hath will he give for his life." For the miserable life he must drag out, if he escapes the death he merits, Jeff. Davis has resigned dignity, honor, honesty, and patriotism, and, laden down with stolen gold, has become a skulking fugitive, basely leaving his people to their doom. And holding on to his skirts and his gold is his infamous Cabinet, all running from DEATH. Recall them and let them go free, and the crime of treason will be stripped of all its infamy and terror—treason will be rewarded patriotism will be punished. Justice and mercy are divorced and the country has no assurance for the future. The rebellion is not crushed, it has merely ceased its terrible play for a while to recuperate its energies and to await a more convenient season. But punish these leaders as they deserve, that season will never come—let the infamy of the gallows attach itself inexorably to the base crime of treason and few will care to commit it. Both justice and mercy call for such punishment of the leaders of the rebellion. Thus only can we hope for a future of unity and peace.

Gen. Johnston's Surrender.

Gen. Sherman's glorious march has at length ended in the capture of the last rebel army. We have felt so certain that this surrender must be made, forced as it was by the disposition of Sherman's forces and the capitulation of General Lee, that the news is received without the enthusiasm with which other victories have been hailed. And besides this, the grief which still saddens the nation, its deep mourning over its terrible bereavement, forbid the outbursts of joy which were wont to greet the tidings of our triumphs. Every new victory brings him before us who so rejoiced in our joy. We miss his announcement of it to the nation, the heartfelt call of the noble, honest man to thanks and praise to God for his gracious help, and his rejoicing over the salvation of the country.

The surrender of Gen. Johnston is another assurance of peace. When Lee surrendered the military power of the South was broken; it is now destroyed. No army is left, except Dick Taylor's and Kirby Smith's few thousands. They of course must disband, surrender or be annihilated. The ablest Generals of the Confederacy in our power, its armies prisoners, its President and leaders fugitives, attempting to escape from the country, the rebellion is crushed and the Confederacy destroyed. The Republic has conquered a peace. The principles for which it has fought have prevailed. There has been no compromise with treason. Rebellion has done its worst, put forth its utmost strength and has miserably failed. There remains nothing now but for the States to return to their allegiance to the old Government. This they will do. The leaders of the secession movement have forsaken them. Their selfishness, their dishonesty, their malignant deceit, their cowardice is now manifested, and the people will see the cruel and infamous cheat which has

been practised upon them. We believe that the people now will rise to assert their own power and will, they will return to their old duties. Then the old privileges will be theirs, and peace will resume its quiet, loving sway throughout the Union. State after State will acknowledge the authority of the old Government and submit to the old Constitution and laws. The prospects of the Republic are brighter now than ever. It has passed through the severest trials and has come forth strengthened by the contest. Taxed even beyond what it was believed our country could possibly bear, in all the resources necessary to carry on the war against the rebellion, she has promptly met the calls and her resources seem yet inexhaustible. Such a spirit of earnest patriotism has been revealed in the people of the loyal States as to give assurance of the permanency and union of the nation. For all this our thanks are due to Him from whom our help has come. If He had not been on our side then our enemies had swallowed us up quickly. He has given to us the victory. To Him be the praise.

Booth the Assassin.

The country has received the gratifying intelligence of the death of the murderer of the President. Before the remains of that good man have been placed in their honored grave by the hands of his loving people, his murderer has died a dog's death and his miserable body has been put out of sight forever. He has died amid the execrations of all good people and he has gone to the grave without a mourner. His deed was infamous and eternal infamy has attached itself to his memory. After he was shot, Booth had two hours of consciousness, and the surgeon supposes that he must have died a horrible death as his brain was active till the moment of dissolution. It is also discovered that he must have suffered terribly from the fracture of his leg, as part of the bone was protruding through the flesh and mortification had already commenced. Thus from the very hour of the cruel and cowardly murder, his eternal doom, because of his crime, stared him in the face, and his terrible torments—torments of the mind and soul—then commenced. And if his spirit is yet lingering here, the assassin Booth will see that he has not in the wide earth, where his crime is known, a single sympathizer among the good, or honorable, or brave. All rejoice that the earth is rid of his accursed presence.

The Seesaw in Canada.

The telegraph brings us the intelligence that the Grand Jury of Toronto, Canada, have found a true bill of indictment against several Southern refugees in that city. Among them are Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, and C. C. Clay, of Alabama. Their offense is the violation of the neutrality laws. It is believed by the Canadian authorities that they were parties in the thriving and murdering raid on St. Albans which has already caused Canada so much trouble and which may yet involve her in war with our country. Another conspiracy has just come to light in which these refugees are concerned. An armed steamer was being prepared to sail from a Canadian port to prey on our commerce upon the Lakes. Hand-grenades, Greek fire, shells and other implements of war had been provided for her practical work. A citizen of Toronto made affidavit of the plot, and the steamer, with the principal pirate, W. L. McDonald, was seized. The two worthies above named are supposed to be implicated in this affair.

There seems to be no doubt that the infamous conspiracy to destroy our Government by the assassination of the President and his Cabinet, with other prominent men, received its final shape in Canada. Doubtless such men as Thompson, Clay, and Sanders were concerned in it. Certain it is that the news of Mr. Lincoln's base and cowardly murder was received by Southern refugees in Canada with great rejoicings. The Toronto Globe says, and reiterates the statement, that "it caused a thrill of horror in the city when it was made known that Southern refugees assembled in our chief hotel as soon as the deed was known on Saturday morning, and entered upon a noisy debauch in honor of the event, and that a clergyman among them said publicly at the breakfast table, at the same hotel, that Lincoln had only gone to hell a little before his time." It is to be hoped that these refugees will yet receive their dues. When the Canadian authorities learn their true character, and see how entirely lost they are to every sentiment of honor or honesty or decency, they will, probably, drive them from their shores. These traitors are attempting not only to injure us but also the country which is affording them a refuge, by bringing about a war between the two countries. They know that these repeated breaches of the neutrality laws must end in this. Hence their conduct. Canada will learn this before long and will then make a clean sweep of the murderous crew. If it be into the lakes the world would be no loser.

National Union Congressional Convention.

The National Union Party of this (the 7th) Congressional District, are hereby requested to meet in Convention in the city of Lexington on MONDAY, MAY THE 8th, 1865, (County Court day) at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, and providing for the thorough organization of the party for the coming canvass.

The Union men in each county of the district are earnestly requested to hold county meetings and appoint delegates to this Convention, as we wish a full attendance, and a fair expression of the wishes of the National Union men of the District.

JOHN B. WILGUS,
Chairman Congressional District Committee for the 7th District.

Fight with Guerrillas.

We learn from the Adjutant General that on the 27th of April, Capt. Cummings, of Mnj. Swiker's Battalion of State Forces, with 35 men belonging to the battalion, and a detachment from the 17th Ky. Cavalry, overtook nineteen guerrillas, under command of Capt. Collins, in Hardin county, two and a half miles South of Big Spring. A short but desperate fight ensued which resulted in the killing of four of the guerrillas, wounding four, and taking 5 prisoners, together with 13 horses. The other six guerrillas made their escape. In the fight Capt. Cummings was wounded in three places with buckshot—in the breast, left arm, and abdomen, and has bled considerably internally. A private of Capt. C's company, named Whitworth, was also wounded. Capt. Cummings died at Cloverport on Saturday and was buried with military honors. He was a brave officer, and his loss will be deeply felt and much lamented.

Life Insurance.

Among the most useful and philanthropic institutions of the age, we may safely class the system of Life Insurance as carried on in our country. It looks towards and provides for the comfort and the happiness of the family not in the present but also in the future—in that future which must come to every household sooner or later, when its head shall be snatched away by death. Becoming a party to this system, the husband and father makes provisions for the support of the widow and the orphan so that they are not left to the charities—often so cold and niggardly—of the world. It thus becomes an assurance not only against want in the family but also against poverty in the community, and to that extent is a preventive of suffering and crime.

"A Life Assurance is nothing more nor less than an association of individuals, who contribute a portion of their earnings to a general fund to be distributed at their deaths to their families or others dependent upon them, as they shall direct. Its advantages are within the reach of all who possess a fair degree of health, and the most ordinary means of support." By this statement it will be seen that only a small portion of the daily earnings of the individual is required to procure a sum for his family larger than there is any probability of the large proportion of men leaving at their death. On the slight investment an ample return is certain. And nothing can deprive the family of the insurer of the amount for which he is insured. Other property may be taken for debt, the insurer may die insolvent, his estate may all be swallowed up in the settlement of his affairs. But this cannot be touched by his creditors—it is the property of the person in whose favor he insured and is inalienable. Our readers would do well to consider this subject and to act promptly in the matter.

The condition of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company is published in our paper to-day. It will be seen that it is a good and safe company with which to insure, and entire confidence may be placed in the statement. Any further information which may be desired can be obtained by application at the office the Commonwealth.

Grant "Has Met Lee."

The Philadelphia Inquirer, asks how did Gen. Grant manage to gain the splendid victory over which the country rejoices? A year ago, when he assumed the command of the armies of the United States and took a personal interest in the Army of the Potomac, the Rebel journalists sneered at him, and with the roll of his former victories before them, exclaimed, "Ah, yes! but Grant has never met Robert E. Lee." Well, he has met Robert E. Lee face to face, and the latter performed that most painful of all acts to a soldier, the surrender of his sword. The historic dignity of Gates at Saratoga, and of Washington at Yorktown, has descended to this plebeian General, who has no ancestry to boast of, and the scion of the "first families of Virginia" yielded himself and his army to an officer, who, four years ago, was unknown to the great masses of his countrymen either as a man or a soldier.

IMPROVED HORSE SHOE—The Scientific American describes a new horse shoe which is remarkable for the method by which it is attached to the hoof—the usual plan of nailing being dispensed with. Any person can attach a shoe to a horse by the new plan, in a few minutes, and it is impossible to lame a horse with it. It leaves the hoof in a natural state and does not cramp the animal in his motion. They are cheaply made and light when properly put on?

To the Voters of the XXth Senatorial District of Kentucky, Composed of the Counties of Franklin, Anderson and Woodford.

At the request of many friends in the Twentieth Senatorial District, and also in response to a call through the press, signed "Many Voters," I have consented to become a candidate for the office of State Senator at the ensuing August election.

The stirring events that have transpired within the past four years are so fresh upon the public mind, and the great questions of policy in connection with a restoration of peace to our bleeding country are being so thoroughly discussed through the entire press of the nation, that I deem it unnecessary I should make an active canvass, such as is generally made in time of peace. My public record for the past two years as a member of the lower branch of the State Legislature is referred to as an index and guarantee of what my future course will be upon questions that pertain to our State and national affairs. I did not present or advocate any measure during my term of service in the lower house of the Legislature that I now regret, or cast any vote that I would change had I the power. I present myself as a true Union man, one who has been at all times since the

beginning of this civil war ready and willing to assist the Government in every constitutional effort made by it to overthrow the rebellion and establish Federal authority over every revolted State. I believe that our forefathers, in their wisdom, arranged the Federal Constitution so as to embrace therein sufficient power and authority, which are clearly defined, to meet any emergency, and that a proper exercise of this power and authority would have effected all that has been or will be effected by doubtful proclamations, or doubtful enactments of law. We have prospered under the government given us by our fathers as no other nation ever prospered, and any amendment to the supreme law, or deviation from established precedents, may overwhelm us in ruin, wipe out every vestige of our greatness, and further demonstrate to the delight of kings and emperors, and all adherents of monarchies, that man was incapable of self-government.

H. C. MCLOED.

May 2.—11.

Booth Killed.

The following is the statement of Sergeant Boston Corbett, who killed the assassin:

On Tuesday my superior officer Lieut. Edward P. Dougherty, received information that two persons answering to the description of Booth and his accomplice, Harold, who were concealed in a barn on the place of Henry Garrett, about three miles from Port Royal. In the direction of Bowling Green there we captured a man named Jett, ferried Booth and his companion across the Potomac. At first he denied knowing any thing about the matter, but when threatened with death if he did not reveal the spot where the assassins were secreted he told us where they could be found, and piloted us to the place.

Booth and Harold reached the barn about dusk on Tuesday evening. The barn was at once surrounded by our cavalry, and some of our party engaged in conversation with Booth from the outside. He was commanded to surrender several times, but made no reply to the demand save that, "If you want me, come and take me."

When first asked to surrender he first asked, "Who do you take me for?" A short time after, in response to the question as to whether there was anybody else with him in the barn, he stated that he was the only person in the building; that his friend Harold had taken another route and was beyond the reach of capture.

At three o'clock, or after, the barn was fired. Before the flames were kindled Booth had the advantage of us in respect to light. He could see us but we could not see him. But after that the tables turned against him. We could see him plainly, but could not be seen by him. The flames appeared to confuse him and he made a spring toward the door, as if to force his way out. As he passed by one of the crevices in the barn I fired at him, I aimed at his body. I did not want to kill him. I took deliberate aim at his shoulder, but my aim was too high; the ball struck him in the head just below the right ear, and, passing through, came out about an inch above the left ear. I think he stooped to pick up something just as I fired that may probably account for his receiving the ball in the head. I was not over eight or ten yards distant from him when I fired. I was afraid that I did not wound him he would kill some of our men. After he was wounded I went into the barn. Booth was lying in a reclining position on the floor. I asked him "Where are you wounded?" in a feeble voice, his eyes glaring with a peculiar brilliancy, he answered, "In the head, you have finished me."

He was then carried out of the burning building into the open air, where he died about two hours and a half afterwards. About an hour before he breathed his last, he prayed for us to shoot him through the heart, and thus end his misery. His suffering appeared to be intense. Booth, although he could have killed several of our party, seemed to be afraid, for mine was the only shot fired on either side.

When he fell he had in his hand a six-barreled revolver, and at his feet was laying a seven-shooter, which he dropped after he was wounded. Two other revolvers were also near him. He declared that the arms belonged to him, and that Harold had nothing to do with the murder.

We gave him brandy, and four men went in search of a doctor, whom we found about four miles from the scene of occurrence, but when he arrived Booth was dying.

He did not talk much after receiving the wound. When asked if he had anything to say, he replied, "I die for my country," and asked those standing by to tell his mother so. He did not deny his crime.

Laws of Kentucky.

We are pleased to learn that there is in course of preparation and shortly to be published, by an eminent member of the Kentucky Bar, the General Laws of Kentucky enacted by the Legislature since the publication of Stanton's Statutes, including those of the winter Session of 1864-5. The Acts to be arranged under appropriate titles, with notes of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals construing the Revised and General Laws of the State. To be complete in one volume with a thorough index.

This will be an invaluable work to the legal profession, and to all officers in the civil departments of the State of Kentucky. Due notice of its publication will be given.

Codes of Practice of Kentucky

In course of preparation and soon to be published, a new edition of the Civil and Criminal Codes of Practice of Kentucky, to embrace all the amendments to the codes enacted by the Legislature since their adoption, with notes of decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and of the Courts of New York and Ohio constraining the Codes. H. MYERS, Esq., of the Covington Bar, is preparing this work. Due notice will be given of its publication.

GRAND FENIAN BALL.

The Brotherhood of Frankfort will give their FIRST ANNUAL BALL, at the CAPITAL HOTEL, Wednesday Evening May 3, 1865. Saxton's Band, of Lexington, will be in attendance. Supper will be served at 12 o'clock, precisely, at which time a Flag will be presented to the Brotherhood by the Ladies of Frankfort. After supper the Ball will be continued. Tickets are limited, and can only be procured by application to P. Joyce, Cornelius McAuliffe, and John Italy three of the managers.

Every thing which can add enjoyment to the occasion will be done by the managers, and also by the gentlemanly proprietor of the Capital Hotel, and we doubt not this first Ball of the Fenian Brotherhood will long be remembered with pleasure by all who may engage in its festivities.

To Neutralize Offensiveness

In many forms we use disinfecting agents. Impure breath, caused by bad teeth, tobacco, spirits or catarrh, is neutralized by SOZONOR. 'Tis a healthful beautifier, and a great luxury as a deodorant. The repulsive breath is by its use rendered as fragrant as a rose, and coldness by friends or lovers will be no longer noticed. Sold by all Druggists. 2t.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 2nd day of May, 1865, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Bullock, C. D. (2)	Loren, Miss Nancy J.
Chism, Green	McCrory, Thomas L.
Club, Joshua F.	Newton, Miss Sallie C.
Coldwin, H. L.	Onelin, Mrs. Eliza
Cohn, Geo. W.	Patt, William
Cox, Geo.	Reno, Col.
Crampton, John B.	Richmond, Joel C.
Dotson, Lenard	Stout, J. W.
Dailey Nancy	Smith, T. Z.
Dutton, W. V.	Serenson, Mrs. Sarah
Davis, Miss Emma (2)	Scott, Mrs. Louisa
Fightmaster, Thos. M.	Sandy, Wm. M.
Gramm, Miss Nancy	Taylor, B. F.
Golding, Able	Turk, Miss Alice
Gary, Mrs. W.	Whito, Miss Mandy
Gaines, Joseph W.	Wilkinson, Miss Alw-
Gravis, B. F.	ney
Harris, Mrs. S. A.	Wash, Miss Fannie
Harmon, Peter	Washons, Green
Herrell, Henry	Watts, Meret

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list. Office open from 7 1/2 o'clock, A. M., until 7 P. M.

W. A. GAINES, P. M.

WANTED

Three or four Dining Room Boys immediately. Apply to J. B. AKIN, Proprietor Capital Hotel.

May 2—3t.

Public Sale!

ONSATURDAY, MAY 13, 1865, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell to the highest bidder, at the State Stables, near the Railroad Bridge in Frankfort, Ky., about

50 HORSES!

Also, a large lot of condemned

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS,

and a variety of other Property not required for the service.

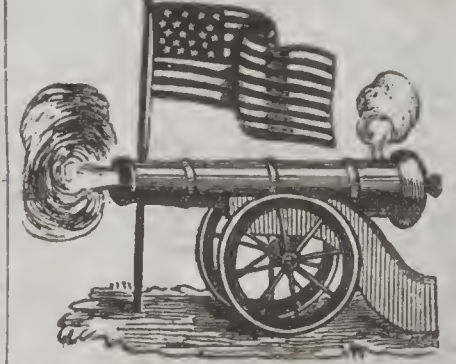
Also, ONE FOUR-WHEEL

AMBULANCE.

TERMS CASH. The property to be removed, on the day of sale, at the risk of the purchaser. By order of the Governor.

S. G. SUDDARTH,
Q. M. Gen. of Ky

May 2—td.



ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

Persons wanting ice, can get it any time by calling at my house. I will commence delivering it on the 1st of May. Tickets can be had by calling at my residence.

SANFORD GOINS.

April 21, 1865—td.

PUBLIC SALE!

Valuable Stock to be Sold.

State of Kentucky, Franklin Circuit Court.
I. P. Fisher, plaintiff.
vs.
Chas. S. Waller, &c., defendants. } In Equity.

By virtue of the judgment of the Circuit Court of the county of Franklin, State of Kentucky, I will sell at public auction at the Court House door in the city of Frankfort, Ky., on the Fourth Monday in June, 1865—being the first day of the Circuit Court,
100 shares of stock in the Iowa Land Company, represented by Certificate No. 586.
100 shares of stock in the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad Company, represented by Certificate No. 829.
Also, 2 1/2 shares of LaCrescent stock, represented by Certificates No's 73 and 74 of share No. 10; Certificates No's 25 and 29 of share No. 2; Certificates No's 29, 30, 31 and 32, of share No. 3; and Certificates No's 114 and 115, of share No. 6.

The sale will be to the highest and best bidder, on a credit of six months, the purchaser or purchasers executing bond with approved security resident of the State of Kentucky. Said bond or bonds to bear interest from date, and to have the force and effect of replevin bonds.

G. W. GWIN, Com'r.

*New York Journal of Commerce, Jr., and Chicago Tribune, publish two weeks in daily, and send bill to this office by the 1st day of June, with copy of daily containing advertisement.

Frankfort, April 21—tds.

NEW ALBANY.

WOOLLEN MILLS,

State St., near the River,

New Albany, Ind.

WE are ready to do custom work promptly. We manufacture BLANKETS, COVERLETS, JEANS, LINSEYS, PLANNELLS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, &c., all secured and of very superior quality; also Stocking Yarns. We have these goods always on hand to exchange for Wool or cash. Customers not visiting our city can ship their wool to us by railroad or river express to manufacture or exchange and have their goods promptly returned by same. Cost of manufacturing collected on delivery of goods or taken out of wool. We guarantee our goods to give satisfaction. We send our price-list of manufacturing on application by mail.

J. F. GEBHART & CO.,
Successors to Gebhart, Richardson & Co.,
References—H. W. Wilkes, Louisville.
J. J. Von Borries & Co., Louis-
ville, a21m*

G. W. CRADDOCK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky. Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-4f.]

J. T. CHAMBERS, FINNELL & CHAMBERS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets. COVINGTON, KENTUCKY. February 22, 1860-4f.

J. H. KINKEAD, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. Office on stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 6, 1857-4f.

LYSANDER HORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair Street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-4f.

JAMES HARLAN, JR., JOHN M. HARLAN, Attorneys at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Madison, Jefferson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott counties. Special attention given to the defense of prisoners. They will also act as agents for the sale of real estate, and in all the usual business of the law. Correspondence to be referred to at this office is requested. March 10, 1863-4f.

BRAILETTE & VANWINKLE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Will practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court, and in the Circuit Courts of the Commonwealth. Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office. E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE. All practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts. Office in Frankfort and Danville. Sept. 14, 1863-4f.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of cases attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cavanaugh has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Willingham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASEKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

WE have also concluded to manufacture and keep on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we will endeavor to keep and offer on reasonable terms. Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to J. R. GRAHAM & CO., No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O. August 26, 1863-4f.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH, MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash. They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash. Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice. August 4, 1863-4f.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th day of July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at large. Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the said John Tanner, and his delivery to the jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22nd day of July, A. D. 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, By the Governor: E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION. He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, dark hair, rather small complexion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoopage or stooping in his speech articulation imperfectly, and in the habit of repeating the last words of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1864-3m 34f.

J. R. GRUNDY, WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

205 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan. 20-6m.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one GEORGE W. MCKINNEY, or on the 19th day of January, 1864, murdered John R. Critton, in the county of Mercer, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large. Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said GEO. W. MCKINNEY, and his delivery to the jailer of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, By the Governor: E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary. Feb. 23, 1864-v4w3m.

Kentucky Central Railroad! SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1865.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:12 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M., and 12:23 P. M. Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:40 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

Leave Nicholasville at 11:40 A. M. for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:40 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:55, giving time for breakfast in Lexington, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris. H. P. RANSOM, Gen'l Ticket Agent

Strickland's ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!

It is a composition of astringents, absorbents, stimulants and carminatives, which every physician acknowledges is the only preparation that will effect a permanent cure of Diarrhoea and Dysentery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in several of our army hospitals where it gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhoea and Dysentery. Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced incurable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhoea and Dysentery try one bottle.

SOLDIERS! You ought not to be without such a valuable medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of April 21st, says: "that thousands of our soldiers have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50¢ per bottle."

May 25, 1864-v4w3m-32f.

FAMILY DYE COLORS. Patented October 13, 1863.

Black, for Silk, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Green, Dark Green, Light Green, Brown, Yellow, Orange, Pink, Purple, Red, White, and all shades of colors. For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside of each package. For further information in dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge of what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS, 200 Broadway, Boston. For sale by druggists and dealers generally. Nov. 25, 1863-w4f.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to the mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort, Feb. 27th. S. BLACK.

H. SAMUEL, CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT

Rooms under Commonwealth Office. If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved, or your Head Shampooed, go to H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP. Feb. 8, 1860.

NOTICE. To the Citizens of Frankfort.

HAVING engaged the services of an excellent French Barber, I propose to deliver to your doors every morning, fresh hot bread, hot from the oven. I will also keep on hand a full supply, which will be furnished any hour at Pierson's 1st stand, on St. Clair street, corner below Express Office. A. J. GRAHAM. March 24, 1865-2w.

PROSPECTUS OF THE NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the materials, &c., of the office known as the Statesman office, propose to publish in the city of Lexington, Kentucky, A LOYAL NEWSPAPER, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy prospectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent advocate of the best interests of the Government of the United States, and of Kentucky, and we will spare no pains to make it worthy of the confidence and patronage of every truly loyal person.

The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil Government, Agriculture, and a General Review of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries and Family Supplies, will be found in each issue.

The publication will be commenced in six short time as the necessary preparation can be made. Persons obtaining new subscribers and sending us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

Terms—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00 Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2 00

Considering the high price of paper and other materials, the price of the paper is low, and we hope to receive a large subscription list. Will friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us? Address: GEO. W. & JOS. B. LEWIS, Lexington, Kentucky. March 23, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL UNION PRESS.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER To Represent and Advocate the views of Unconditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the gentlemanly and patriotic sentiment for our primary duty has found but little expression, either in the addresses of the prominent politicians or in the press. This state of things, at all times a source of unending, though somewhat alleviated by the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction and a positive demand for such a newspaper. Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed, we would have all the means necessary to suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity as essential to speedy success, we would enforce it as the duty of every citizen to give to those who administer the Government the best and most continuous sympathy and support. Believing the rebellion to be not only without palliation or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted it should wholly bear the responsibility of its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as a gigantic evil, we would have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments employed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge harshly of the means employed, whilst we see they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-establish the authority of the Government. In a word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount duty of the Government to preserve the Union by all the means recognized by civilized warfare. Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we desire to affiliate with those true Union men everywhere, who hope for, and look to the nation's success in the field—not to its defeat as the surest means of securing a lasting and honorable peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every occasion, has been in favor of the Union. In their assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in advance of their press, are to us the surest guarantee—that a majority are with us. The object of this paper is to give organization to that majority, and to develop into political action the convictions which, in their hearts the people cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the facilities at command to furnish its patrons with the current news, and to develop some important features of a Daily, that have hitherto received from the press here the prominence desirable in a mercantile journal. Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c., ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his present resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to announce the appearance of the first number on Monday, April 13th, 1864.

TERMS. To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier, twenty cents per week in advance, \$1 00 per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one year. To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1 00 per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one year. L. A. CIVILL, 431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

Western Presbyterian, DANVILLE, KENTUCKY.

The WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN will be published in Danville, Kentucky, as a weekly religious paper, under the editorial control of the Rev. EDWARD P. HUMPHREY and the Rev. STRENGTH YERKES. It is proposed to produce an old-fashioned Presbyterian family newspaper, on the general plan of the former Presbyterian Herald. The Editors are pledged to maintain a strict allegiance to the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and to the Nation in the perils through which both are now passing. The paper will be devoted, as its first and highest object, to the interests of the Presbyterian Church, its doctrines, order and worship, and to the growth in saving knowledge of its members. Special efforts will be made to promote the unity of the whole church on the basis of unwavering adherence to its General Assembly and to its Institutions and Agencies for the spread of the Gospel. It is the conviction of the Editors that our form of Civil Government is the ordinance of God for the people of this country, and that the Union of these States is the condition without which the life of the nation cannot be saved. This sentiment will be freely uttered to the extent proper to the religious press, while political controversy and discussion will be left to the secular papers.

A digest of religious intelligence, a summary of general news for the benefit of those who may see no other paper, literary and scientific notices, a column for the children, the Bible Class and the Sunday School, and a corner for the Farm, the Garden and the Home, will find a place in the paper. The Editors have undertaken this work at the urgent solicitation of their brethren—ministers and ruling elders, from various parts of the State, met in convention during the session of the Synod of Kentucky in October last. The Editors are to have the sole control of its columns. They now call upon all who approve the object to give a wide circulation to the paper. Terms—Three dollars a year, if paid in advance; three dollars and fifty cents, if not paid within three months.

The first number will be issued as soon as the printing office can be fitted up—not later, is hoped, than the 20th of January, 1865. Lists of subscribers should be returned by the 15th of January. Address: The Editors, Danville, Ky.

WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN, Danville, Kentucky.

Commissioner's Notice. H. M. Belford, assignee of Thos. L. Petty, Z. Petty, and John Petty, Plaintiffs, vs. Thos. L. Petty, and others, Defendants.

Petition in Equity. BY order of the Court at the February Term 1865, the cause has been referred to me to receive proof and audit the debts against Thos. L. Petty, Zach. Petty, and John Petty. Creditors will file their claims with me at least twenty days before the June Term, 1865, provided it is required by law in case of claims against the estate of deceased persons.

G. W. GWIN, Master Commissioner. Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys. March 28-sw4el.

Statement of the Condition of THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "an act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS. Real Estate unincumbered, \$87,963 18 Cash on hand and in Bank, 72,022 43 Cash in the hands of Agents, 124,273 40

Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 44,000 44,000 00 Michigan Central R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 13,000 00

Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 3,500 4,025 00 Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,000 00

Cleveland and Pittsburgh, R. R., 3d M. T. Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,500 00 Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,250 00

Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,000 00 Buffalo, New York & Erie R. R., Second Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 57,000 00

Buffalo, New York & Erie R. R., Second Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 19,000 18,360 00 Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 35,000 39,140 00

N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 30,000 33,900 00 Conn. River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,600 00

Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 3,000 3,240 00 N. J. R. R., & Trans. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 52,500 00

Wayne County, Michigan, Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 23,000 25,000 00 Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,500 00

Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water), 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,250 00 Jersey City Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 56,000 00

Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 38,000 41,420 00 Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 21,000 21,000 00

Town of Hartford Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 60,000 64,400 00 New York City Bonds, 6 per cent, quarterly interest, 75,000 81,750 00

United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent, semi-annual interest, 195,000 196,000 00 United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 182,500 161,625 00

United States (5-20s) Coupon Bonds 1882, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 160,000 172,380 00 Connecticut State Scrip, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 200,000 200,000 00

Connecticut State Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 52,500 00 R. I. State Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 50,000 00

Ky. State Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 11,000 00 Michigan State Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,250 00

N. J. State Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 15,000 15,000 00 N. Y. State Bonds, 6 per cent, quarterly interest, 31,000 34,720 00

Indiana State Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 76,000 80,920 00 Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 20,000 21,200 00

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 23,410 22,230 50 500 Shares Hartford N. Y. Stock, 50,000 10,000 00

Haven R. R. Co. Stock, 30,000 33,600 00 107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock, 10,760 16,050 00

50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock, 5,000 1,250 00 50 Shares Citizens' Bk's S'tk, Waterbury, Conn., 5,000 5,000 00

50 Shares Stafford Bk's S'tk, Stafford Springs, Conn., 5,000 5,000 00 50 Shares Eagle Bk's S'tk, Providence, R. I., 1,800 1,800 00

200 Shares Revere Bk's S'tk, Boston, Mass., 20,000 21,600 00 100 Shares First National Bank S'tk, Boston, Mass., 10,000 11,500 00

200 Shares Bk of the State, Mo. S'tk, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 15,000 00 100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 10,000 8,500 00

200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 15,000 00 500 Shares Bank of Hartford Co. S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 50,000 71,000 00

440 Shares Farmers & Merchants Bank S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 44,000 53,680 00 300 Shares Phenix Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 30,000 35,500 00

250 Shares State Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 25,000 33,750 00 150 Shares Conn. Riv. Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 15,000 12,000 00

140 Shares Etina Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 14,000 14,840 00 100 Shares Bank of Hartford County, Hartford, Conn., 5,000 5,900 00

200 Shares First National Bank, Hartford, Conn., 20,000 22,800 00 100 Shares First National Bank, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 12,400 00

200 Shares Nat'l Ex. Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 11,800 00 100 Shares Hartford Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 10,800 00

400 Shares Am. Ex. Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 40,000 47,000 00 300 Shares Bk of Am. S'tk, N. Y. City, 30,000 40,500 00

800 Shares Broadway Bank S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000 38,000 00

800 Shares Butchers & Drovers Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000 25,000 00

100 Shares Hanover Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,700 00 100 Shares City Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 10,000 15,000 00

200 Shares Bk of Commerce, N. Y. City, 20,000 22,000 00 100 Shares Bank of Com'th Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,500 00

300 Shares Importers and Traders Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 30,000 33,000 00 100 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 13,500 00

200 Shares Market Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000 21,000 00 1200 Shares Mechanics Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 30,000 34,200 00

200 Shares Merchants Ex. Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,200 00 400 Shares Metropolitan Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 40,000 48,000 00

820 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 41,000 44,690 00 100 Shares Manhattan Co. Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000 27,000 00

300 Shares Nassau Bk's S'tk, New York City, 30,000 31,300 00 200 Shares North River Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 10,000 11,000 00

300 Shares Bank of N. Y. Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000 36,000 00 200 Shares Bk of North America S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000 22,400 00

200 Shares Bank of the Republic S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000 21,000 00 400 Shares Ocean Bk's S'tk, New York City, 20,000 19,400 00

400 Shares Peoples Bk's S'tk, New York City, 10,000 10,500 00 500 Shares Phenix Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 10,000 11,200 00

400 Shares Union Bank S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000 24,000 00 150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. S'tk, N. Y. City, 16,000 30,000 00

100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 19,000 00 Total assets of Company, \$3,401,938 56

LIABILITIES. The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors, None. Losses adjusted and due, None. Losses adjusted and not due, 5,478 50

Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs, 122,625 02 All claims against the company are small, for printing, &c. 200 00

Total liabilities, \$128,303 52 STATE OF CONNECTICUT, ss. Hartford County, J. Hencke, Secretary of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being sworn, deposes and says, each for himself, say that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of real and personal Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the bona fide officers of the said Etina Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President. LUCIUS J. HENCKE, Secretary. Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 21st day of July, 1864.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace. No. 20, Renewal.] AUDITOR'S OFFICE. FRANKFORT KY., July 24, 1864.

This is to certify, That DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent of the Etina Insurance Company of Hartford Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, and that DR. JOHN M.